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Statement by Stephen Elbert Vice Chairman BP America,

Release Date: 15 August 2007

(CHICAGO, IL) - The following statement was made by Stephen Elbert, Vice Chairman of BP America Inc, during the US Environmental Protection Agency Region Five Lake Michigan Summit held today at EPA Region Five headquarters.

"I want to thank U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 Administrator Mary Gade for convening this meeting and providing us with this opportunity to continue our dialogue with regulators and interested stakeholders on the BP Whiting Refinery modernization project.

"I also want to thank Indiana Department of Environmental Management officials who have travelled here today to attend and participate in this meeting, as well as the various other stakeholders who are participating in this round table from throughout the Lake Michigan region.

"The issues surrounding our plans for modernization of the Whiting Refinery are not trivial. What we are confronting is a regional expression of a long running national debate concerning energy supply, energy security and environmental protection.

"BP is committed to providing the fuel Midwest residents need while reducing the environmental consequences of producing that fuel.

"Everyone here has strong views on the subject. I have strong views on the subject.

"Having strong views is not the same as being inflexible or unwilling to listen with an open mind to other views. That's why I'm here, to listen with an open mind.

"The project we've started will enhance the region's energy security by bringing more Canadian crude into the refinery. It will increase the gasoline output of the refinery. We believe this project is good for the country, good for the Midwest and for good for BP.

"Protecting the quality of Lake Michigan is important to me, and BP's employees.

"The permit we have been issued by IDEM and the EPA is protective of Lake Michigan.

"There will be no change in the refinery's discharge to Lake Michigan until 2011, at the earliest, when we plan to begin processing more Canadian crude oil.

Recent updates

"We will continue working to find new technologies that we can use to lower our discharges before our permit is up for renewal in 2012. We have a good track record of lowering our discharges at the refinery.

"With regard to that last point, I would like to thank Congresswoman Judy Biggert and Congressman Peter Visclosky for initiating collaboration between Argonne National Laboratory, Purdue University Calumet Water Institute and ourselves to identify and evaluate emerging technologies which could be of benefit..

"I intend to do more listening than talking at this meeting and I'm looking forward to hearing the suggestions that I know many people have spent considerable time and effort developing.

"Thank you again for the opportunity to be here today."

Press Enquiries:

Scott Dean, BP America Inc.,
(630) 821-3212

Valerie Corr, BP America Inc.,
(630) 821-3206

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New tech task force tackles discharge issue

Release Date: 08 August 2007

Editor's Note: At the request of US Representatives Judy Biggert (R-IL) and Pete Visclosky (D-IN), and with the support of BP America President Bob Malone, scientists at Argonne National Laboratory and Purdue University Calumet will explore emerging technologies that could address wastewater treatment affecting the Great Lakes. Malone has issued a statement spelling out BP's position. The text follows:

Statement of BP America Chairman and President Bob Malone:

On behalf of the more than 5,000 BP employees who live near Lake Michigan, I thank Congresswoman Biggert and Congressman Visclosky for their efforts to increase energy security while protecting the environment.

The Whiting project will connect the largest refinery in the Midwest to one of the largest and most secure oil resources in the world. It greatly reduces the risk of supply disruptions caused by world events or storms in the Gulf of Mexico. It is important to the nation, to the Great Lakes region and to BP. We're committed to doing this project in an environmentally responsible way.

Our Whiting modernization project meets or surpasses state and federal water quality standards for protection of Lake Michigan and is moving ahead as planned and as permitted. BP has a track record of striving for continuous improvement in its operations, including wastewater management.

We look forward to working with the Argonne National Laboratory, Purdue University, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and EPA to identify and evaluate emerging technologies with the potential to improve wastewater treatment before discharge into the Great Lakes.

BP will then investigate whether any of those technologies can be applied at our Whiting refinery before renewal of our discharge permit in 2012. We will be looking for ways to reduce environmental impacts while preserving the commercial viability of this important investment.

— Bob Malone

A press release on the task force from Representative Judy Biggert's office:

WASHINGTON, DC — At the request of US Representatives Judy Biggert (R-IL) and Pete Visclosky (D-IN), scientists at Argonne National Laboratory and Purdue University Calumet have agreed to

explore the application of emerging technologies that could address wastewater treatment challenges faced by BP and other entities along the Great Lakes.

Biggert's and Visclosky's action came in response to ongoing concerns over EPA-permitted discharges into Lake Michigan.

"The permits may allow it, but tomorrow's technology should make it unnecessary," said Biggert.

"In Chicago, our lake is our treasure. It's drinking water for 30 million Americans, it's a driving force behind the Midwest's economy," said Biggert, a senior member of the Science and Technology Committee. "The time has come to stop the threats and finger-pointing and build consensus around innovative solutions that protect both our natural resources and our energy security."

"The Purdue Calumet Water Institute is a regional academic institution that provides expertise on water-quality issues, and Argonne National Laboratory is a world-renown energy technology facility," said Visclosky. "This is a great opportunity for an independent third-party to apply emerging technologies to protect Lake Michigan."

On July 17, 2007, Biggert and other members of the Illinois Delegation met with Bob Malone, Chairman and President of BP America, to discuss a discharge permit issued by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. On August 1, 2007, Visclosky, who has met personally with BP officials over the past several weeks, hosted an Indiana Delegation briefing with Indiana State officials as well as with Malone.

The permit allows a BP facility in Whiting, Indiana, to release 54% more ammonia and 35% more total suspended solids into Lake Michigan each day. Proponents maintain that the facility would expand domestic refining capacity at a time when Chicago-area consumers are paying the highest gas prices in the nation — an average of \$3.29 per gallon.

In response to public concerns, Biggert and several other Illinois legislators — including Reps. Mark Kirk, Rahm Emanuel, Jesse Jackson Jr., Peter Roskam, Danny Davis, Bobby Rush and Dan Lipinski — sent a letter to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on July 19, 2007, asking for a formal review of the permit and its potential impact on Lake Michigan.

Although the US EPA has not yet issued a formal response, the Chicago Tribune reported on July 31, 2007, that Stephen Johnson, administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency, said, "In this case, it's my understanding that Indiana issued a permit that is fully compliant with the Clean Water Act." Indiana officials also reportedly determined that the wastewater poses no risk to human or aquatic life.

"Early indications suggest that the permit and the refinery are compliant with the law," said Biggert. "But with emerging technology, it shouldn't be necessary to permit more ammonia and mercury to be dumped into the lake. That means going beyond just determining what's legal and what isn't, and finding ways to do even better."

Following the Tribune report, Biggert contacted Bob Malone of BP and Robert Rosner, Director of Argonne National Laboratory, to ask if there are technical challenges that, if overcome, might reduce the need for additional discharges. The answer from both was an emphatic yes.

Argonne National Laboratory, located in Biggert's district, has an ongoing partnership with Purdue University Calumet to conduct interdisciplinary research on water quality and resource

management. The partnership's center, called the Purdue University Calumet Water Institute (PWI), is located in Congressman Visclosky's district, just a short distance from BP's refinery in Whiting.

"The Purdue University Calumet Water Institute's highly qualified faculty and talented students are well-positioned to conduct this kind of advanced water research," said Purdue Calumet Chancellor Howard Cohen. "We look forward to this opportunity to further develop our working relationships with industry and government and hopefully find some creative solutions to a very pressing issue."

"Argonne is a leading national research institution that continues to work with industry and academia to address regional and national energy and environmental issues," said Rosner. "Our existing relationship with Purdue University Calumet will enhance our ability to identify and develop technologies that address these concerns."

After further discussion, Biggert and Visclosky asked Argonne and PWI to bring together a collaborative team of scientists and water experts to work with BP on exploring and reviewing emerging technologies that may improve waste management efficiency and help mitigate the impact of wastewater discharge on the Great Lakes.

"Given our current energy crisis, we must find ways to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and I believe we can do that in an environmentally friendly fashion," said Visclosky, who is also the Chairman of the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

"The people of Illinois and Indiana, BP, and the scientific community all have a strong interest in seeing this work," said Biggert. "There's no question that America needs to expand domestic energy production, but we must find long-term solutions that protect for the environment in the process."

While mercury filtration and water treatment will be a primary focus of the task force, other key challenges are already under discussion. In addition, the team intends to conduct a comparative analysis of related discharge issues to help policy makers better understand and address environmental concerns.

"It's not a first step, nor a last step," said Biggert and Visclosky. "But it's a step in the right direction. We are confident that, by bringing together some of our nation's top minds, we can find innovative solutions for this facility. We may even set a new standard for the industry."

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BP Whiting Refinery Fact Sheet

BP plans to invest more than \$3 billion to modernize its Whiting, Indiana refinery so it can process additional heavy crude oil from a secure and reliable source, Canada.

This project will provide the Midwest with a supply of crude oil for the long term and will result in an estimated 15 percent increase in output of gasoline and diesel fuel. It also helps ensure the future viability of the Whiting refinery and the continuing supply of gasoline, diesel and jet fuel for Midwest residents.

Here are some facts:

- The BP Whiting Refinery does not and will not dump sludge or toxic waste into Lake Michigan.
- As part of this modernization and upgrading program we will invest \$150 million in upgrades to our existing waste water treatment facilities.
- We will be using best available technology in our facility. The discharge into Lake Michigan will meet and in most cases exceed all federal and state standards. It is protective of human health, the environment and Lake Michigan.
- The water that BP returns to the lake is just that - water. It has been treated at BP's lakefront facility and is more than 99.9 percent pure.
- The Indiana Department of Environmental Management granted the permit after a careful, thorough, open and transparent review of our application. We requested increases in two parameters - both of these increases are within guidelines set by the EPA. These are Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and ammonia.
- These new limit levels of ammonia and TSS are needed because of the major changes at the refinery including the use of a totally different crude oil. The change in crude oil is being brought about by the decline in US produced crude oil from the Mid-Continent and Texas.
- Canadian Crude is heavier and harder to process. Unfortunately the supply of the type of crude oil from North America is declining and will continue to decline over the next decade. BP's is likely the first of several US refineries who will need to adjust their processing capability as we move to heavier crude oils available here in North America.
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are not sludge. The amount from this facility is comparable to that released by a small-sized city - as every waste water treatment plant has some emission of TSS. They can not be totally avoided. They are micron in size and no technology exists to totally remove them from treated waste water. We are using best available technology to remove TSS.
- The ammonia limits are one-half of the federal standards - designed to protect the nation's water - and have been reduced as far as possible using Best Available Technology.
- BP received no exceptions to state or federal water quality regulations when receiving this permit.
- BP followed the existing regulatory process established to pursue environmental permits.

- BP has already begun another sweep to determine if further measures can be taken.

As a company with thousands of employees who live and work in and around Lake Michigan, we care about the Lake and about protecting aquatic and human life. As we have demonstrated in the past and will continue to do so, BP is committed to ongoing environmental stewardship.

BP is fully compliant not only with the law but its efforts to protect Lake Michigan go beyond what is required.

For more facts on BP and our U.S. activities, visit us at bp.com/us.

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The Facts about the Whiting Refinery Discharge and Merc

Thousands of BP employees live and work around Lake Michigan, and like you, we care about the lake and protecting it. Recently, there's been publicity about the proposed upgrade of our Whiting refinery. Here are some answers to questions you have posed:

Why are you upgrading this refinery?

We need to find secure, reliable crude oil for the nation and the Midwest. The U.S. oil fields that have traditionally supplied Midwest refineries are in decline. This project connects Whiting, the largest refinery in the Midwest, to Canada, one of the world's largest oil resources, and greatly reduces the risk of supply disruptions caused by world events or storms in the Gulf of Mexico.

Will you harm drinking water used by millions?

No. We have received a new water permit that complies with federal and state regulations for protecting human health and the environment. BP received no exceptions to state or federal water quality regulations. The Whiting refinery does not, and will not, release sludge into the lake and its treated water discharge is not toxic.

What are the environmental impacts of using this type of crude oil?

Canadian crude is "heavier" and requires new processes and equipment. There are technical, engineering and environmental challenges. We have more than 750 engineers working on the project, including a group focusing on air and water issues. Our commitment is to use best available control technology to make the environmental impacts as small as possible while providing the additional gasoline, diesel and jet fuel that the Midwest U.S. needs.

How will you protect the Lake?

We are investing about \$150 million in a state of the art upgrade to further enhance our water treatment capability at Whiting.

What about mercury?

About 90 percent of the mercury found in the Great Lakes comes from the burning of coal, which is washed into the lakes by rain. Our project should not increase the level of mercury in the water we discharge.

What is your plan for reducing mercury?

Existing technology doesn't remove mercury to the current standard of 1.3 parts per trillion. We will continue to evaluate emerging technology and, like other industries and municipalities that discharge water into the lake and its tributaries, we will work with regulators to reduce the mercury level. Recognizing that some companies and municipalities may not be able to meet the current standard, regulators allow those who discharge to the lake to apply for a variance subject to public notice and comment.

When will this project be completed?

We are in the design phase and expect to complete the project by 2011 at a cost of more than \$3 billion. The upgrade will increase the refinery's capability to supply gasoline and diesel fuel by about 1.7 million gallons a day for Midwest consumers.

Protecting the integrity of the Lake is important to us. A secure energy supply is also important for all of us in the Midwest. We believe it's possible to successfully achieve both.

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